

News

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WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 2000

A total of 5.7 million injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces during 2000, resulting in a rate of 6.1 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Employers reported about the same number of cases compared with 1999 and a 2 percent increase in the hours worked, reducing the case rate from 6.3 in 1999 to 6.1 in 2000. The rate for 2000 was the lowest since the Bureau began reporting this information in the early 1970s. (See "Background of the Survey" section for a discussion of the factors that can influence rate changes from one survey to the next.)

The following tabulation on incidence rates for injuries and illnesses shows the decline in rates per 100 full-time workers since 1995:

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Private industry	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1
Goods-producing	11.2	10.2	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.6
Service-producing	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1

Among goods-producing industries, manufacturing had the highest incidence rate in 2000 (9.0 cases per 100 full-time workers). (See chart 1 and table 1.) Within the service-producing sector, the highest incidence rate was reported for transportation and public utilities (6.9 cases per 100 full-time workers), followed by wholesale and retail trade (5.9 cases per 100 workers).

This release is the second in a series of three releases covering 2000 from the BLS safety and health statistical series. The first release, in August 2001, covered work-related fatalities from the 2000 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In the spring of 2002, a third release will provide details on the more seriously injured and ill workers (occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service) and on the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary source producing the disability). "More seriously" is defined in this survey as involving days away from work.

Chart 1. Nonfatal workplace injury and illness incidence rates by industry, 1996-2000

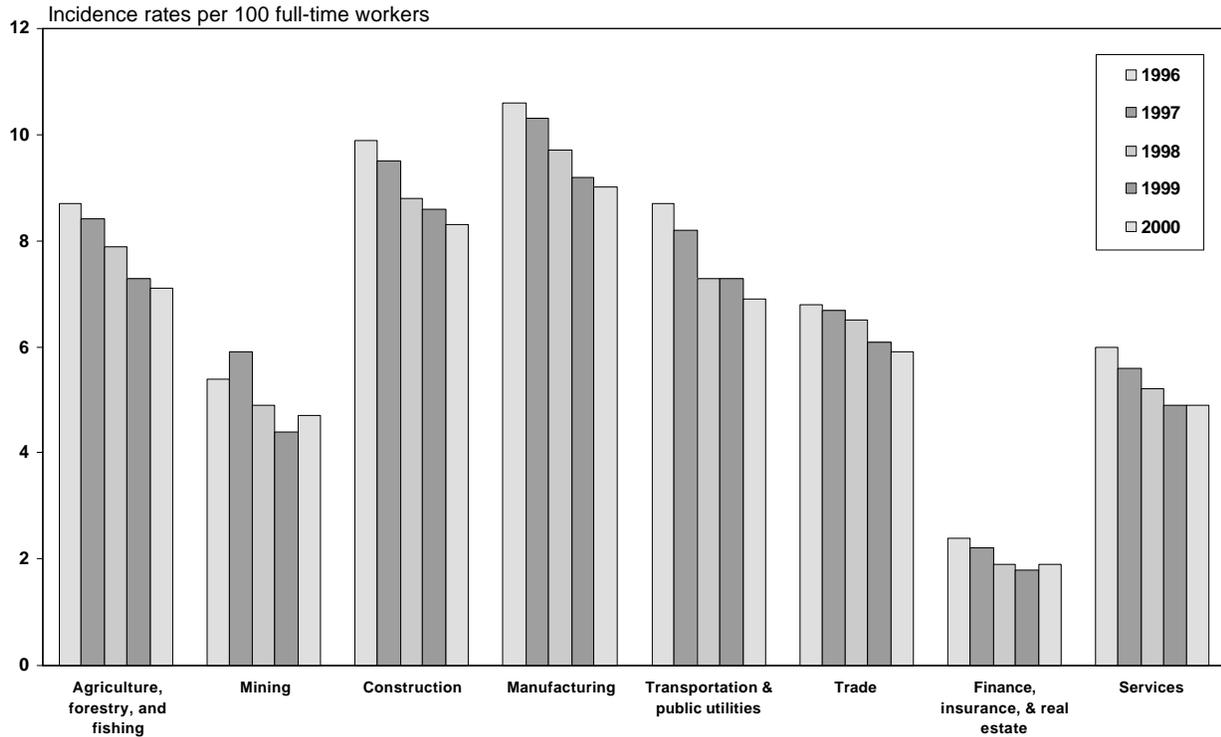
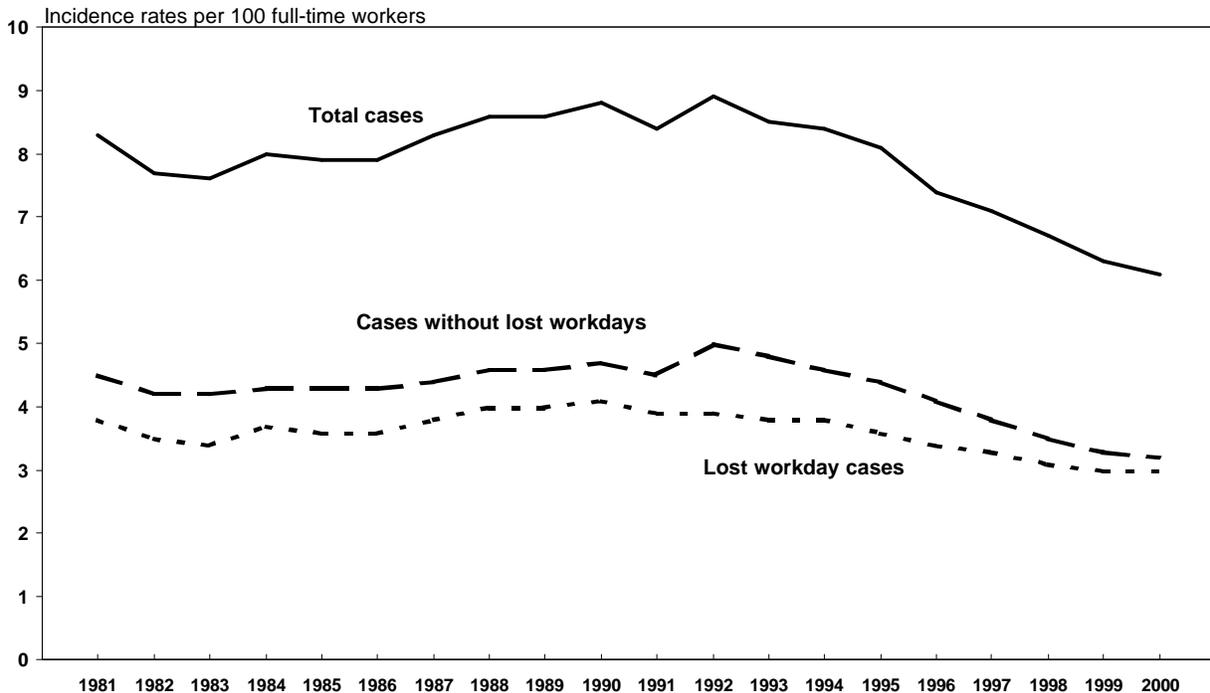


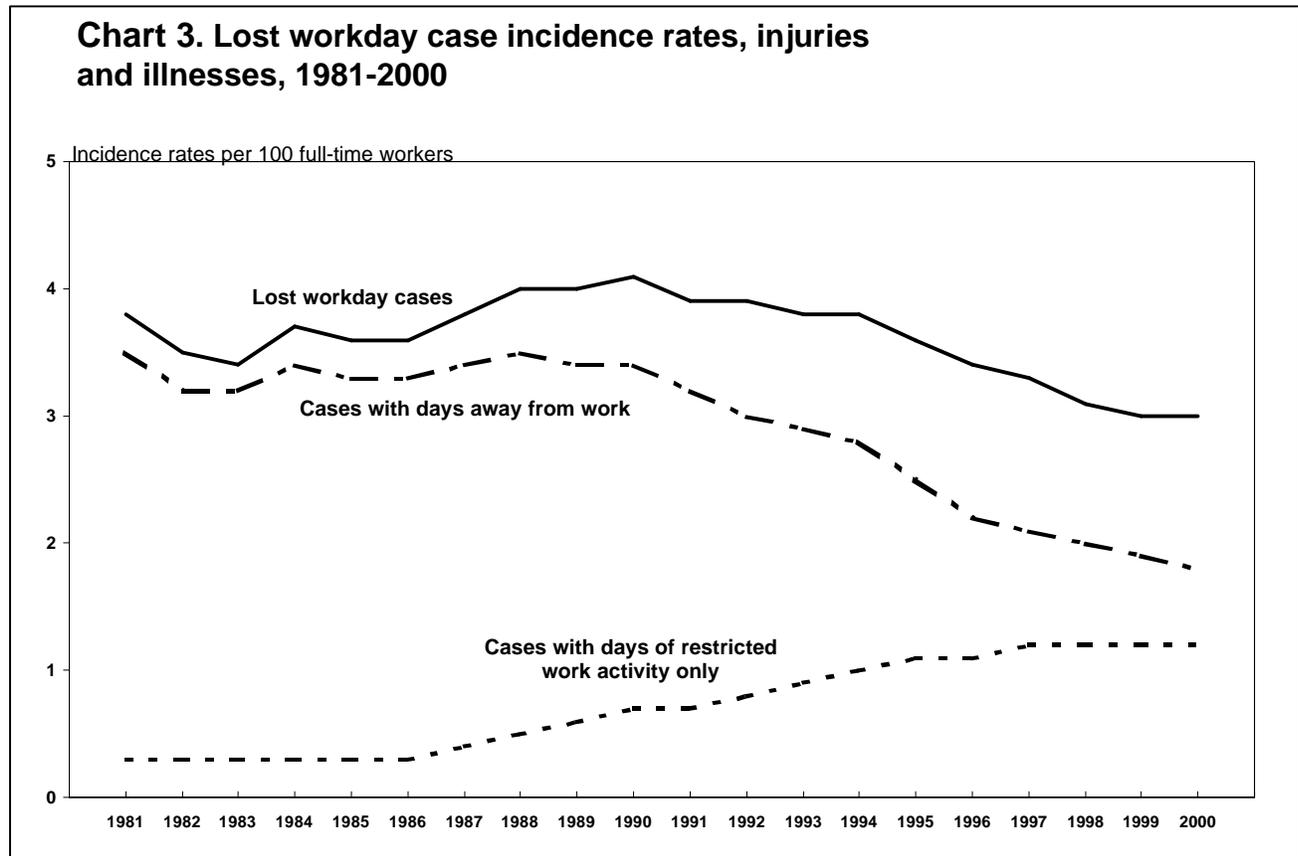
Chart 2. Workplace injury and illness incidence rates by type of case, 1981-2000



Case types

Of the 5.7 million total injuries and illnesses reported in 2000, about 2.8 million were lost workday cases, that is, they required recuperation away from work or restricted duties at work, or both. (See table 2.) The remaining 2.9 million were cases without lost workdays. The incidence rate for lost workday cases was the same in 2000 as in 1999 (3.0 cases per 100 workers), while the rate for cases without lost workdays decreased from 3.3 cases per 100 workers to 3.2 cases per 100 workers.

Lost workday cases are comprised of two case types, those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without restricted work activity, and those requiring restricted activity only. The latter type of case may involve shortened hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties (for example, no heavy lifting) of a worker's regular job. At 1.8 cases per 100 workers in 2000, the rate for cases with days away from work declined from 1.9 in 1999 and was the lowest on record. (See chart 2.) The rate for cases involving restricted activity only was 1.2 cases per 100 employees, the same level as in 1998 and 1999. (See chart 3 and table 7.) Also for the third consecutive year, the rate in manufacturing for restricted-activity-only cases (2.5) was higher than the rate for days-away-from-work cases (2.0). In all other divisions, the rate for days-away-from-work cases was higher than the rate for restricted-activity-only cases.



Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries. Of the 5.7 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2000, 5.3 million were injuries. Injury rates generally were higher for mid-size establishments (those employing 50 to 249 workers) than for smaller or larger establishments, although this pattern did not hold within certain industry divisions. (See table 3.) Nine industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries, accounted for about 1.6 million injuries, or 29 percent of the 5.3 million total. (See table 4.) These industries made up 23 percent of total private industry employment, and all but one of them were in the service-producing sector.

Illnesses. There were about 362,500 newly reported cases of occupational illnesses in private industry in 2000. Manufacturing accounted for nearly three-fifths of these cases. (See table 5.) Disorders associated with repeated trauma, such as carpal tunnel syndrome and noise-induced hearing loss, accounted for 4 percent of the 5.7 million total workplace injuries and illnesses. They were, however, the dominant type of illness reported, making up 67 percent of the 362,500 total illness cases. Sixty-eight percent of the repeated trauma cases were in manufacturing industries.

The survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions (for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens) often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measures. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those that are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

Background of the Survey

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from about 176,000 private industry establishments and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies.

The annual survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers during the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also the employer's understanding of which cases are work related under current recordkeeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year also can be influenced by the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error was calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. The standard error also can be expressed as a percent of the estimate, or the relative standard error. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval for an incidence rate of 6.5 per 100 full-time workers with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent would be 6.5 plus or minus 2 percent (2 times 1.0 percent) or 6.37 to 6.63. One can be 95 percent confident that the “true” incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. The 2000 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 6.1 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.6 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be published in a BLS bulletin that is scheduled to be available at a later date.

The data also are subject to nonsampling error. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definition difficulties are examples of nonsampling error in the survey. Nonsampling errors are not measured. However, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to minimize nonsampling error in the survey.

The goods-producing sector consists of the following industry divisions: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service-producing sector includes the following industry divisions: transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses combined and of injuries alone for nearly all 2-, 3-, and, for manufacturing, 4-digit private sector industries as defined in the 1987 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*. Because of space limitations, a complete listing of these estimates is not possible in this release. The information is available from BLS staff on 202-691-6179 and from the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2000

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private industry⁷		110,064.9	6.1	3.0	1.8	3.2	5.8	2.8	1.7	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		1,911.6	7.1	3.6	2.5	3.5	6.8	3.5	2.4	3.4
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	772.6	7.6	4.1	2.7	3.5	7.3	3.9	2.6	3.4
Agricultural production—crops ⁷	01	575.1	6.7	3.7	2.4	3.0	6.4	3.6	2.3	2.8
Agricultural production—livestock ⁷	02	197.5	10.4	5.1	3.6	5.3	10.0	4.9	3.5	5.1
Agricultural services	07	1,099.3	6.8	3.3	2.3	3.5	6.5	3.2	2.2	3.3
Forestry	08	28.9	8.8	3.8	3.2	4.9	8.4	3.8	3.2	4.6
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	10.8	6.7	1.7	1.1	5.0	6.5	1.6	1.1	4.9
Mining⁸		535.7	4.7	3.0	2.4	1.7	4.6	3.0	2.4	1.6
Metal mining ⁸	10	39.6	4.9	2.7	1.5	2.2	4.6	2.5	1.4	2.0
Coal mining ⁸	12	77.2	7.5	5.6	5.3	2.0	7.1	5.3	5.0	1.8
Oil and gas extraction	13	306.7	4.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	4.1	2.5	2.0	1.6
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	112.2	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.5	4.2	2.8	2.0	1.4
Construction		6,623.0	8.3	4.1	3.2	4.2	8.2	4.0	3.1	4.1
General building contractors	15	1,503.5	7.8	3.9	3.1	3.9	7.7	3.8	3.0	3.9
Heavy construction, except building	16	890.6	7.6	3.7	2.7	3.9	7.5	3.7	2.7	3.8
Special trade contractors	17	4,228.8	8.6	4.3	3.4	4.3	8.5	4.2	3.3	4.3
Manufacturing		18,424.6	9.0	4.5	2.0	4.5	7.8	4.0	1.9	3.9
Durable goods		11,102.9	9.8	4.7	2.2	5.1	8.6	4.1	2.0	4.4
Lumber and wood products	24	823.5	12.1	6.1	3.3	6.0	11.4	5.7	3.2	5.7
Furniture and fixtures	25	555.3	11.2	5.9	2.6	5.3	10.2	5.3	2.4	4.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	578.8	10.4	5.5	2.9	4.9	9.8	5.2	2.8	4.6
Primary metal industries	33	699.4	12.6	6.3	2.9	6.3	11.7	5.9	2.7	5.8
Fabricated metal products	34	1,535.9	11.9	5.5	2.8	6.4	11.1	5.2	2.6	6.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,110.9	8.2	3.6	1.8	4.6	7.5	3.3	1.7	4.2
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1,714.3	5.7	2.9	1.2	2.7	4.8	2.5	1.0	2.3
Transportation equipment	37	1,851.1	13.7	6.3	2.5	7.5	10.4	5.0	2.1	5.4
Instruments and related products	38	842.2	4.5	2.2	.9	2.3	3.4	1.7	.8	1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	391.5	7.2	3.6	1.8	3.6	6.4	3.2	1.7	3.2
Nondurable goods		7,321.7	7.8	4.2	1.8	3.5	6.7	3.7	1.7	3.1
Food and kindred products	20	1,688.7	12.4	7.3	2.7	5.0	10.2	6.1	2.5	4.2
Tobacco products	21	34.9	6.2	3.1	1.8	3.1	5.7	2.9	1.7	2.7
Textile mill products	22	530.8	6.0	3.2	1.0	2.8	5.4	2.9	1.0	2.5
Apparel and other textile products	23	632.9	6.1	3.0	1.3	3.1	4.8	2.3	1.0	2.5
Paper and allied products	26	655.0	6.5	3.4	1.7	3.1	6.0	3.2	1.6	2.8
Printing and publishing	27	1,538.7	5.1	2.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	2.3	1.4	2.3
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,031.5	4.2	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.6	1.9	.9	1.7
Petroleum and coal products	29	127.3	3.7	1.9	1.1	1.8	3.5	1.8	1.0	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	1,011.8	10.7	5.8	2.7	4.9	9.8	5.2	2.5	4.5
Leather and leather products	31	70.0	9.0	4.3	2.1	4.7	6.9	3.3	1.7	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2000— Continued

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Transportation and public utilities⁸		6,792.1	6.9	4.3	3.1	2.6	6.7	4.1	3.0	2.5
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	-	3.6	2.8	2.4	.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	.8
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	472.4	8.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	7.8	4.3	3.3	3.5
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,841.6	7.9	4.7	3.8	3.2	7.9	4.7	3.7	3.2
Water transportation	44	193.3	7.0	4.1	3.6	2.9	6.9	4.1	3.6	2.8
Transportation by air	45	1,293.3	13.9	9.4	6.7	4.5	13.4	9.1	6.4	4.3
Transportation services	47	465.6	3.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.2
Communications	48	1,658.9	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.0	.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	852.1	6.3	3.4	1.9	2.8	5.9	3.3	1.8	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade		30,304.7	5.9	2.7	1.7	3.3	5.8	2.6	1.6	3.2
Wholesale trade		7,002.6	5.8	3.1	1.9	2.7	5.7	3.0	1.8	2.7
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	4,189.2	5.1	2.5	1.5	2.6	5.0	2.4	1.5	2.6
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	2,813.4	6.9	4.0	2.4	3.0	6.7	3.9	2.3	2.9
Retail trade		23,302.0	5.9	2.5	1.6	3.4	5.8	2.4	1.6	3.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1,011.8	8.2	4.1	2.3	4.1	8.1	4.0	2.3	4.1
General merchandise stores	53	2,874.0	8.2	4.3	2.3	3.9	8.0	4.2	2.2	3.8
Food stores	54	3,476.6	8.0	3.7	2.3	4.4	7.7	3.5	2.2	4.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,407.8	5.6	2.1	1.6	3.5	5.5	2.1	1.5	3.4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,196.2	3.7	1.6	1.0	2.1	3.5	1.5	.9	2.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	1,128.6	4.7	2.2	1.5	2.6	4.7	2.2	1.5	2.5
Eating and drinking places	58	8,131.9	5.3	1.7	1.3	3.6	5.2	1.6	1.3	3.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	3,075.2	3.9	1.7	1.1	2.1	3.7	1.6	1.0	2.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate		7,436.1	1.9	.8	.6	1.1	1.6	.7	.5	.9
Depository institutions	60	2,029.7	1.4	.5	.4	.9	1.2	.4	.3	.8
Nondepository institutions	61	683.8	1.1	.3	.3	.8	.8	.2	.2	.6
Security and commodity brokers	62	754.3	.6	.2	.2	.4	.5	.2	.1	.3
Insurance carriers	63	1,461.0	1.9	.7	.5	1.2	1.3	.5	.4	.8
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	758.7	1.0	.4	.3	.6	.8	.3	.2	.5
Real estate	65	1,504.7	4.1	2.0	1.4	2.1	4.0	2.0	1.4	2.0
Holding and other investment offices	67	243.9	1.3	.7	.5	.7	1.2	.6	.4	.6
Services		37,686.2	4.9	2.2	1.4	2.6	4.6	2.2	1.3	2.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,881.5	6.9	3.3	1.9	3.6	6.8	3.2	1.9	3.6
Personal services	72	1,246.6	3.3	1.6	.9	1.7	3.1	1.5	.9	1.6
Business services	73	9,860.3	3.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	3.1	1.5	.9	1.6
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,230.3	5.0	2.2	1.7	2.9	4.9	2.1	1.6	2.8
Miscellaneous repair services	76	366.2	4.9	2.5	1.8	2.4	4.8	2.4	1.8	2.4
Motion pictures	78	590.3	3.4	1.4	.8	2.0	3.2	1.4	.8	1.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,773.9	6.9	3.3	1.8	3.7	6.7	3.1	1.7	3.5
Health services	80	10,073.9	7.4	3.5	2.1	3.9	6.9	3.4	2.0	3.6
Legal services	81	1,011.6	.7	.3	.2	.5	.6	.2	.2	.4
Educational services	82	1,739.1	3.2	1.1	.8	2.1	3.1	1.1	.8	2.0
Social services	83	2,798.8	6.1	2.8	1.9	3.2	5.9	2.7	1.9	3.2
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	106.5	5.2	2.3	1.5	2.9	4.9	2.1	1.3	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2000— Continued

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Membership organizations	86	1,094.1	3.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.8	1.1	0.8	1.7
Engineering and management services	87	3,440.5	1.7	.7	.5	1.0	1.5	.7	.5	.9

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted

work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2000

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	2000 Annual average employment ³	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Private industry⁶		110,064.9	5,650.1	2,752.1	1,664.0	2,898.0	5,287.6	2,587.0	1,584.0	2,700.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶		1,911.6	107.8	54.2	37.3	53.6	103.4	52.4	36.1	51.0
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	772.6	42.6	22.9	15.1	19.8	40.9	22.0	14.7	18.9
Agricultural production—crops ⁶	01	575.1	28.2	15.8	10.1	12.5	26.9	15.2	9.9	11.8
Agricultural production—livestock ⁶	02	197.5	14.4	7.1	5.0	7.3	13.9	6.9	4.8	7.1
Agricultural services	07	1,099.3	62.5	30.3	21.3	32.2	59.9	29.3	20.6	30.6
Forestry	08	28.9	2.1	.9	.8	1.2	2.1	.9	.8	1.1
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	10.8	.6	.1	.1	.4	.5	.1	.1	.4
Mining⁷		535.7	27.3	17.5	14.1	9.8	26.4	17.0	13.7	9.3
Metal mining ⁷	10	39.6	1.7	.9	.5	.8	1.6	.9	.5	.7
Coal mining ⁷	12	77.2	5.8	4.3	4.0	1.5	5.4	4.1	3.8	1.4
Oil and gas extraction	13	306.7	14.2	8.6	6.9	5.6	13.9	8.5	6.8	5.5
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	112.2	5.6	3.7	2.6	1.9	5.4	3.6	2.5	1.8
Construction		6,623.0	503.5	249.1	194.4	254.4	497.2	246.1	191.8	251.1
General building contractors	15	1,503.5	107.0	53.0	41.9	53.9	105.5	52.4	41.4	53.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	890.6	65.7	32.0	23.2	33.7	64.6	31.7	22.9	33.0
Special trade contractors	17	4,228.8	330.8	164.0	129.3	166.7	327.0	162.0	127.5	165.0
Manufacturing		18,424.6	1,651.4	829.5	376.6	821.9	1,441.7	727.7	343.0	714.0
Durable goods		11,102.9	1,091.3	522.9	243.9	568.4	955.2	461.7	221.9	493.5
Lumber and wood products	24	823.5	97.0	48.7	26.4	48.3	91.7	46.0	25.5	45.8
Furniture and fixtures	25	555.3	61.0	32.3	14.2	28.7	55.3	28.9	13.0	26.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	578.8	62.2	33.1	17.5	29.2	58.9	31.4	16.7	27.5
Primary metal industries	33	699.4	92.9	46.3	21.2	46.7	86.5	43.8	20.1	42.8
Fabricated metal products	34	1,535.9	186.2	86.7	43.3	99.5	173.7	80.6	40.8	93.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,110.9	174.0	76.3	39.4	97.6	160.5	70.1	36.6	90.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1,714.3	97.4	50.4	20.0	47.0	81.5	42.0	16.8	39.5
Transportation equipment	37	1,851.1	256.4	117.3	47.2	139.2	194.7	93.2	39.8	101.6
Instruments and related products	38	842.2	37.3	18.5	7.8	18.8	28.3	13.9	6.4	14.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	391.5	26.8	13.3	6.8	13.5	24.0	11.9	6.2	12.1
Nondurable goods		7,321.7	560.1	306.6	132.6	253.5	486.5	266.0	121.2	220.5
Food and kindred products	20	1,688.7	210.8	125.0	45.3	85.9	174.5	103.3	41.9	71.2
Tobacco products	21	34.9	2.1	1.0	.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	.6	.9
Textile mill products	22	530.8	31.8	16.8	5.6	15.0	28.9	15.4	5.1	13.5
Apparel and other textile products	23	632.9	36.5	17.8	7.6	18.7	28.8	13.7	6.1	15.2
Paper and allied products	26	655.0	44.2	23.1	11.8	21.1	40.9	21.7	11.1	19.1
Printing and publishing	27	1,538.7	71.5	36.2	21.3	35.3	65.3	33.0	19.7	32.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,031.5	43.8	22.8	10.6	21.1	37.6	20.1	9.4	17.5
Petroleum and coal products	29	127.3	4.9	2.5	1.4	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.4	2.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	1,011.8	108.6	58.7	27.1	49.9	99.4	53.2	24.9	46.2
Leather and leather products	31	70.0	5.8	2.8	1.3	3.1	4.5	2.1	1.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2000— Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	2000 Annual average employment ³	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Transportation and public utilities⁷		6,792.1	458.6	283.1	207.0	175.5	441.9	274.6	200.3	167.3
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	-	8.8	6.9	5.9	1.9	8.6	6.8	5.8	1.9
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	472.4	29.8	16.4	12.5	13.4	29.2	16.1	12.2	13.1
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,841.6	149.3	88.3	70.6	60.9	147.9	87.6	70.0	60.2
Water transportation	44	193.3	12.4	7.3	6.4	5.1	12.2	7.2	6.3	5.0
Transportation by air	45	1,293.3	148.9	100.3	71.7	48.5	143.4	97.1	68.9	46.3
Transportation services	47	465.6	13.6	8.4	5.1	5.2	13.0	8.1	4.9	4.9
Communications	48	1,658.9	42.3	26.2	18.7	16.1	36.9	23.4	16.6	13.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	852.1	53.4	29.1	16.1	24.3	50.6	28.3	15.5	22.4
Wholesale and retail trade		30,304.7	1,424.2	640.2	406.8	784.0	1,387.0	622.4	394.1	764.6
Wholesale trade		7,002.6	392.5	207.6	125.6	184.9	382.4	201.7	121.6	180.7
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	4,189.2	207.7	101.8	62.1	106.0	202.2	98.6	59.9	103.6
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	2,813.4	184.7	105.8	63.5	79.0	180.2	103.1	61.7	77.1
Retail trade		23,302.0	1,031.7	432.7	281.3	599.1	1,004.6	420.6	272.5	583.9
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1,011.8	75.0	37.2	21.3	37.8	73.9	36.8	21.0	37.1
General merchandise stores	53	2,874.0	172.2	89.8	47.8	82.4	167.8	88.4	47.0	79.4
Food stores	54	3,476.6	203.2	92.8	58.7	110.4	195.6	88.5	55.5	107.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,407.8	124.9	47.7	35.3	77.2	121.6	46.7	34.5	74.9
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,196.2	30.1	12.9	8.0	17.2	29.2	12.3	7.6	16.9
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	1,128.6	45.7	20.9	14.2	24.7	45.1	20.8	14.0	24.4
Eating and drinking places	58	8,131.9	290.4	90.9	70.0	199.4	285.3	89.1	68.4	196.2
Miscellaneous retail	59	3,075.2	90.3	40.4	25.9	50.0	86.0	38.1	24.5	47.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		7,436.1	126.7	53.3	39.5	73.3	108.1	45.9	34.0	62.2
Depository institutions	60	2,029.7	25.4	9.3	7.5	16.1	21.6	7.3	6.0	14.3
Nondepository institutions	61	683.8	7.3	2.2	1.9	5.1	5.3	1.5	1.3	3.8
Security and commodity brokers	62	754.3	4.3	1.6	1.3	2.7	3.5	1.3	1.0	2.2
Insurance carriers	63	1,461.0	26.9	10.3	7.5	16.6	18.1	7.1	5.2	11.0
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	758.7	6.9	2.5	1.7	4.4	5.7	2.2	1.5	3.5
Real estate	65	1,504.7	53.0	26.0	18.5	27.0	51.3	25.2	17.8	26.1
Holding and other investment offices	67	243.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.3
Services		37,686.2	1,350.7	625.2	388.3	725.5	1,282.0	601.1	371.1	680.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,881.5	105.1	49.9	29.1	55.2	102.6	48.7	28.1	53.9
Personal services	72	1,246.6	31.6	15.3	9.0	16.3	29.8	14.5	8.4	15.2
Business services	73	9,860.3	189.1	89.9	56.9	99.2	180.9	86.2	54.2	94.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,230.3	55.9	24.0	18.5	31.9	54.7	23.5	18.2	31.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	366.2	16.8	8.5	6.3	8.4	16.5	8.3	6.2	8.2
Motion pictures	78	590.3	13.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	12.9	5.4	3.2	7.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,773.9	81.9	38.4	20.7	43.5	78.7	37.1	20.0	41.6
Health services	80	10,073.9	593.4	281.4	164.7	312.0	556.0	270.5	157.2	285.5
Legal services	81	1,011.6	6.6	2.5	2.1	4.1	5.3	1.9	1.6	3.4
Educational services	82	1,739.1	40.5	14.0	10.4	26.4	38.7	13.4	9.9	25.3
Social services	83	2,798.8	135.2	62.7	43.1	72.5	132.1	61.3	42.0	70.8
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	106.5	3.8	1.7	1.1	2.2	3.6	1.6	1.0	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2000— Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	2000 Annual average employment ³	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Membership organizations	86	1,094.1	22.1	8.4	6.4	13.7	20.7	8.0	6.1	12.7
Engineering and management services	87	3,440.5	54.3	22.8	16.6	31.5	48.6	20.7	14.9	27.9

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.
² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.
³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.
⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.
⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal,

and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data not available.
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 2000

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	5.8	2.1	4.9	7.5	6.8	5.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	6.8	4.9	6.3	8.9	7.1	3.9
Mining ³	4.6	4.5	6.1	4.8	3.4	1.3
Construction	8.2	5.0	8.8	9.9	8.1	4.3
Manufacturing	7.8	3.4	7.9	9.4	7.6	6.5
Durable goods	8.6	4.4	9.2	10.5	8.2	6.8
Nondurable goods	6.7	1.7	5.7	7.9	6.8	5.9
Transportation and public utilities ³	6.7	2.5	5.9	7.8	6.4	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	5.8	1.9	5.0	7.8	8.0	5.8
Wholesale trade	5.7	1.9	5.2	7.8	7.4	5.0
Retail trade	5.8	1.9	4.9	7.9	8.2	6.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	.9
Services	4.6	1.3	2.9	6.1	6.4	5.8

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal,

and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 4. Number of cases and incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries for private sector industries with 100,000 or more cases, 2000

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000)	Total cases (000)	Incidence rate
Eating and drinking places	581	8,131.9	285.3	5.2
Hospitals	806	3,958.2	259.5	8.3
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,799.9	199.0	13.7
Grocery stores	541	3,069.2	180.1	8.1
Department stores	531	2,529.6	150.7	8.2
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,625.5	129.1	7.7
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,101.3	127.2	14.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,016.5	124.6	12.1
Hotels and motels	701	1,813.5	101.0	6.9

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Industries with 100,000 or more cases were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2000

(thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²		
Private industry ³	362.5	165.1	80.0	197.5	241.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	4.4	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.0
Mining ⁴9	.5	.4	.4	.6
Construction	6.3	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.2
Manufacturing	209.7	101.8	33.6	107.9	163.9
Durable goods	136.1	61.2	22.1	74.9	104.5
Nondurable goods	73.6	40.6	11.5	33.0	59.4
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	16.7	8.5	6.7	8.2	9.6
Wholesale and retail trade	37.2	17.8	12.7	19.4	20.4
Wholesale trade	10.1	5.8	3.9	4.2	6.8
Retail trade	27.1	12.0	8.8	15.1	13.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18.6	7.5	5.6	11.1	14.9
Services	68.7	24.1	17.2	44.6	29.1

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are

provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ of occupational injuries and illnesses for private industry by selected case types, 1973-2000

Year ²	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
1973	11.0	3.4	—	7.5	10.6	3.3	—	7.3
1974	10.4	3.5	—	6.9	10.0	3.4	—	6.6
1975	9.1	3.3	3.2	5.8	8.8	3.2	3.1	5.6
1976	9.2	3.5	3.3	5.7	8.9	3.4	3.2	5.5
1977	9.3	3.8	3.6	5.5	9.0	3.7	3.5	5.3
1978 ⁵	9.4	4.1	3.8	5.3	9.2	4.0	3.7	5.2
1979 ⁵	9.5	4.3	4.0	5.2	9.2	4.2	3.9	5.0
1980	8.7	4.0	3.7	4.7	8.5	3.9	3.6	4.6
1981	8.3	3.8	3.5	4.5	8.1	3.7	3.4	4.4
1982	7.7	3.5	3.2	4.2	7.6	3.4	3.2	4.1
1983 ⁵	7.6	3.4	3.2	4.2	7.5	3.4	3.1	4.1
1984 ⁵	8.0	3.7	3.4	4.3	7.8	3.6	3.3	4.2
1985	7.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	7.7	3.6	3.3	4.2
1986	7.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	7.7	3.6	3.3	4.2
1987	8.3	3.8	3.4	4.4	8.0	3.7	3.3	4.3
1988	8.6	4.0	3.5	4.6	8.3	3.8	3.4	4.4
1989	8.6	4.0	3.4	4.6	8.2	3.9	3.3	4.4
1990	8.8	4.1	3.4	4.7	8.3	3.9	3.3	4.5
1991	8.4	3.9	3.2	4.5	7.9	3.7	3.1	4.2
1992 ⁶	8.9	3.9	3.0	5.0	8.3	3.6	2.9	4.7
1993 ⁶	8.5	3.8	2.9	4.8	7.9	3.5	2.7	4.4
1994 ⁶	8.4	3.8	2.8	4.6	7.7	3.5	2.6	4.2
1995 ⁶	8.1	3.6	2.5	4.4	7.5	3.4	2.4	4.1
1996 ⁶	7.4	3.4	2.2	4.1	6.9	3.1	2.1	3.8
1997 ⁶	7.1	3.3	2.1	3.8	6.6	3.1	2.0	3.5
1998 ⁶	6.7	3.1	2.0	3.5	6.2	2.9	1.9	3.3
1999 ⁶	6.3	3.0	1.9	3.3	5.9	2.8	1.8	3.1
2000 ⁶	6.1	3.0	1.8	3.2	5.8	2.8	1.7	2.9

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Data for 1973-75 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1967 Edition; data for 1976-87 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-2000 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. Data for 1976-2000 exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees. The recordkeeping guidelines

for occupational injuries and illnesses were revised in 1986, and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses was redesigned in 1992.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in the survey estimates.

⁶ Data exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1998-2000

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases						Cases without lost work days				
	1998	1999	2000	Total ²			With days away from work ³			With days of restricted work activity only				
				1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000		
Private industry ⁴	6.7	6.3	6.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.3	3.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	7.9	7.3	7.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.9	3.5
Mining ⁵	4.9	4.4	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	.6	.6	2.0	1.7	1.7
Construction	8.8	8.6	8.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	.8	.9	4.8	4.4	4.2
Manufacturing	9.7	9.2	9.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.4	5.0	4.6	4.5
Durable goods	10.7	10.1	9.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.4	5.7	5.3	5.1
Nondurable goods	8.2	7.8	7.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.5
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	7.3	7.3	6.9	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	1.1	1.4	3.0	2.8	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	6.5	6.1	5.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.0	.9	3.6	3.4	3.3
Wholesale trade	6.5	6.3	5.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	3.2	3.0	2.7
Retail trade	6.5	6.1	5.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	.9	.8	3.8	3.6	3.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.9	1.8	1.9	.7	.8	.8	.5	.6	.6	.1	.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Services	5.2	4.9	4.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	.8	.8	2.9	2.6	2.6

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

$$N = \text{number of injuries and illnesses total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year}$$

$$EH = \text{base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)}$$

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor